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REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR. 8 Jan '54

SUBJECT Higher Border Troops Officer School
at Babushkin

NO. OF PAGES 14

DATE OF INFORMATION

REFERENCES:

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PLACE ACQUIRED

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. The Moscow Higher Border Troops Officers' School (Moskovskaya pogranichnaya shkola usovershenstvovaniya ofitserovskogo sostava - MPShUOS) was located in Babushkin, Moscow Oblast, together with the Moscow Border Troops Officer Candidate School (Moskovskoye pogranichnoye uchilishche - MPU). [See Annexes A and B.] The MPShUOS was organized in 1943 with the task of advanced training of border troop officers. This was the only higher border troop officers school in the USSR.
2. The MPShUOS was subordinate to the Chief Directorate of Border Troops (GUPV) through the head of the Department for Educational Institutions (Nachal'nik otdela uchebnykh zavedeniy) [redacted]. The CO of the school was Col. of Border Troops - (BT) CHEKHOVSKIY, who [redacted] had been holding this position since 1943. 25X1
3. The length of the school course was 10 months, from 1 January to 1 November each year. The normal annual contingent of students was 200 men. [redacted] 25X1
4. Until 1951 the MPShUOS accepted as students: operational officers of border detachments and border komendatury (operupolnomochennyye otryady i komendatury); chiefs of first sections of border komendatury; chiefs of first departments of border detachments; deputy chiefs of staff of border komendatury. This policy was changed in the fall of 1951 when the program was reorganized and expanded, and since that time only the following have been accepted as students: chiefs of staff of border detachments and border komendatury; commanding officers of border komendatury; chiefs of first departments of border detachments; and chiefs of sections of the first department; chiefs of first sections of border komendatury; chiefs and officers on duty with the second and fifth sections of border detachments; officers on duty with the first, second, and fifth departments of border district headquarters [redacted] 25X1

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[redacted]. This meant that after 1951 the MPSHuOS accepted only higher ranking border troop officers: captains (very few), majors, lieutenant colonels, and colonels; whereas, before 1951, lieutenants, senior lieutenants, and captains were normally accepted as students. [redacted] the changes made in the program in 1951 consisted of the following:

- a. The curriculum in military subjects was raised from the level of battalion CO to the level of regimental CO.
 - b. A new subject was introduced under the title "Soviet Military Science" (Sovetskoye voyennoye iskusstvo) which was based exclusively on the experience of the Soviet Army in World War II.
 - c. Another new subject was introduced under the title "Organization of Party-Political Activity in Border Troops" (Organizatsiya partiynno-politicheskoy raboty v pogranichnykh voyskakh).
 - d. The program of "Special Subjects" (Spetsial'nyye distsipliny ili Spets-distsipliny) [see par. 14a below] was increased and adjusted to the requirements of the higher ranking officers who had come to constitute the student body.
 - e. Increased program in Marx-Lenin indoctrination. The new program called for the familiarization of students with the original political works of LENIN and STALIN instead of the Short Course of the VKPb History (Kratkiy kurs istorii VKP (b)).
5. The staff organization of MPSHuOS gave the CO of the school three deputies, as follows:
- a. Deputy for Education, also referred to as Head of the Educational Department (Nachal'nik uchebnogo otdela), Lt. Col. SHMELEV.
 - b. Deputy for Political Matters, also referred to as Head of the Political Department (Nachal'nik politicheskogo otdela), Col. ZHELANOV.
 - c. Deputy for Supplies (Zamestitel' po snabzheniyu), [redacted]
6. The following were directly under the CO of MPSHuOS:
- a. Two student battalions (uchebnyy divizion) each with a T/O strength of 100 students [redacted]. The CO of the first battalion was Lt. Col. TARAN, and the CO of the second battalion was Lt. Col. GAVRIL'CHENKO. Each battalion CO had a Deputy for Political Matters and a Secretary of the Party Bureau; the former was directly subordinate to the Deputy CO for Political Matters. Each battalion was composed of five training groups, also referred to as classes, with 20 to 22 students in each group. Every training group had its own classroom and a group senior, who was normally the senior officer student in the group.
 - b. Finance Section. The head of this section was a major [redacted]. The students' pay was received through this section. While in the school students continued to draw their normal officers' salaries (minus orderly allowance) [redacted] (The Border troops allowance for all students of MPSHuOS was 10%, regardless of their actual longevity.)

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7. The following sections of MPShUOS were subordinate to the Deputy for Education:
 - a. Special Subjects Group (Tsikl spetsial'nykh distsiplin). The head of this group was Lt. Col. SHKENEV. It had a training aid room (SpetsKabinet) equipped with a large number of visual aids, charts, maps, statistical compilations, criminal law definitions of various border zone crimes and violations prepared in chart form, etc. [redacted] the head of the training aid room^{25X1} a major, was a covert representative of MGB (OKR).
 - b. Military Subjects Group (Tsikl voyennykh distsiplin). The head of this group was Col. BOBROV. It had two training aid rooms, as follows:
 - (1) Tactical aid room, containing forms and patterns of tactical orders, combat formations, and the like.
 - (2) Soviet military science room, containing maps and charts with graphic presentations of major Soviet operations against the Germans during World War II.
 - c. Social and Economic Subjects Group (Tsikl sotsial'nykh i ekonomicheskikh distsiplin). The head of this group was Lt. Col. BEZUGLYY, who was once temporarily replaced by Col. KORNEYEV.
 - d. Educational Library (SpetsBibleoteka). The library contained classified mimeographed copies of lectures, organizational charts, and the like, which could be signed for and taken out by students.
 - e. Training Aids Supply Room (Sklad uchebnykh posobiy). All unclassified material, including maps, charts and other training aids, were kept in the training aids supply room.
 - f. Personnel Section. A central file of all students in the school was kept in this section. Promotions, leave, sick leave, etc. were handled by this section.
8. The Deputy for Political Matters had one assistant (Zamestitel' nachal'nika politotdela), Col. VLADIMIROV, and the following personnel:
 - a. Secretary of the Party Commission.
 - b. Secretary of the Party Bureau.
 - c. Secretary of the Komsomol Bureau: concerned mainly with EM attached to the MPShUOS service platoon, since the students were beyond the age for Komsomol members.
9. The Deputy for Supplies was responsible for supplying the school with furniture, transportation, building maintenance, etc; however, the Border Troops Officers Candidate School in Babushkin supplied the students with clothing, footwear, and other necessities. The student mess was organized and run by Voyentorg. A Service Platoon (vzvod obsluzhivaniya), approximately 14 men strong, was subordinate to the Deputy for Supplies.
10. Each year in the fall the GUPV through its subordinate Department of Educational Institutions assigned a certain number of vacancies for MPShUOS to each border district headquarters. The number of vacancies per border district ranged from 10 to 15. The head of the officers' personnel department in border district headquarters then distributed these vacancies among the subordinate border detachments (usually two or three per detachment) with a directive to select the officers to

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be sent to school. On the basis of this directive border detachments tried to select officers who would meet the requirements for MPShUOS students:

- a. Occupation of one of the positions In para. 4 above⁷. 25X1
 - b. Completion of intermediary education, i.e., 10 years of schooling in either a regular school or seven years in an intermediary school and three years in any technical school. However, due to the generally low educational level of senior border troops officers, this requirement was frequently waived; it was not unusual to have students with three or four years of education at MPShUOS.
 - c. Five years of service with line border units, or at least three years of service in equivalent positions with one of the border troop headquarters.
 - d. Excellent service record.
 - e. Political reliability.
11. The officers who had been selected as students had to report to MPShUOS about 1 December each year. The month of December was devoted to the entrance examinations which were given in the following subjects:
- a. Marx-Lenin indoctrination.
 - b. International political situation.
 - c. Army manuals insofar as applicable to border troops.
 - d. Nomenclature of weapons and equipment of border troops.
 - e. Russian language.

The examination was made for the purpose of organizing students with approximately the same educational qualifications into training groups (20 to 22 men). Poor results in the examination did not cause the return of a candidate to his unit; such officers were accepted, but they were assigned to a student group composed of men with approximately the same educational qualifications.

12. After completing the educational examination, students had to undergo a medical examination, which consisted of a general physical check-up with special emphasis placed on lung conditions, heart, eyes, and hearing abilities. The blood was tested for VD. Out of 250 applicants in December 1951 approximately 25 men were rejected on the basis of the medical examination.
13. Final approval and acceptance of each student was made by the MPShUOS Mandatory Commission (Mandatnaya komisiya), composed of several representatives of the School, representatives of the Educational Department of GUPV, representatives of the MGB from Moscow, representatives of OKR, and representatives of the political administration of GUPV. The Mandatory Commission held its sessions in the office of the CO of the School and every candidate had to appear in person before the Commission. These sessions were held for almost a week. The president of the Mandatory Commission was the MGB representative from Moscow. The personal file of each candidate was at the disposal of the Commission, which questioned each candidate one by one on various items in his life history. The questions usually asked pertained to the individual's disciplinary record, relationship with superiors and subordinates, political activity, and family relations. Considerable time was spent with each candidate to obtain his opinion on the international political situation. the subject of American 25X1

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intervention in Korea was very popular, and any reference or elaboration by candidates on the waging of bacteriological warfare by the American forces was accepted with visible approval by the Commission. Usually every member of the Commission asked each candidate several questions, the answers to which were used to guide them in accepting or rejecting a candidate.

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14. The subjects taught in the school were grouped into three large groups (tsikl) as follows:

a. Special Subjects Group (Tsikl spetsial'nykh distsiplin) composed of five subjects. Sixty per cent (approximately 1,000 hours) of the course time was devoted to the subjects in this group:

- (1) First subject (Distsiplina pervaya) under the title "Organization of Operational Intelligence by the Border Troops" (Organizatsiya i provedeniye agenturnoy raboty pogranichnykh voyskami) with approximately 18% of the time (300 hours). The lecturers were: Lt. Col. SHKENEV (head of group); Col. BT PANIN; Major BT BOGATYREV; and two others. All these people were permanent lecturers of MPShUOS. The program of this subject envisaged familiarization of the students with: the basic rules and methods of operational intelligence in the border zone; objectives of operational intelligence; selection, recruitment, training, and supervision of agents; assignment of tasks to agents; organization of meetings with agents; compilation of official reports containing information obtained by agents. The program also took up the organization of operational intelligence in foreign countries (za kordonom); this part of the program, however, was presented very briefly in several lectures. The material on this subject was limited and only covered: a description of objectives of border troop intelligence beyond Soviet borders; and groups of people from which agents in foreign countries could be recruited (people having relatives in the USSR; persons inimical to the regime existing in their country; people who by their occupation were bound to travel, such as shepherds, forest supervisors, and all kinds of agricultural specialists).
- (2) Second subject (Distsiplina vtoraya) under the title "Organization and Methods of Foreign Intelligence" (Organizatsiya i metody raboty razvedok inostrannykh gosudarstv) with approximately 12% (200 hours) of course time. The lecturers were the same persons mentioned in subparagraph 14a (1) above. The program in this subject was composed of information given to students on the organization, aims, and methods of foreign intelligence directed against the USSR; typical characteristics of foreign intelligence agents, methods of inducement, and the usual way of planting such agents in Soviet territory. The following were mentioned as intelligence agencies of the United States: FBI, Army Intelligence (referred to as CIC), Navy Intelligence, Air Force Intelligence, and State Department Intelligence. In addition to these state-organized and supported intelligence agencies, several large industrial enterprises, such as [redacted] and others, were mentioned as having their own intelligence organizations in foreign countries and probably in the USSR. The names of [redacted] and several others were mentioned as individuals supporting this type of intelligence organization. Some national-scale office, [redacted] was mentioned as an overall intelligence collection organization of the US government. [redacted] on the chart

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representing organization of United States intelligence this office was indicated by a box placed immediately beneath the President of the United States. In comparison with that of other countries, US intelligence was taught in a most detailed way.

In regard to England, Scotland Yard [sic] was mentioned, as well as some other British intelligence agency which was supposed to be internationally one of the oldest. No French intelligence organization was mentioned. Sweden was discussed as an active imperialist country carrying out intelligence activities against the USSR and using nationalists (bourgeois groups in the Baltic countries) as agents for this purpose. Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and the Netherlands were not mentioned. All lectures on this subject emphasized very strongly the fact that since all Western countries (and those others bordering the USSR but not belonging to the People's Democracies) were actually mere satellites of the United States, the organization and methods of their respective intelligence services were adapted to the American system. Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey, and Finland were mentioned as such countries.

- (3) Third subject termed "Investigations in Border Troops" (Organizatsiya sledstvennoy raboty v pogranichnykh voyskakh) with approximately six per cent (100 hours) of course time. The lecturers were: Capt. BT OVCHINNIKOV and Capt. BT LITOCHEMKO, who were both permanent lecturers of MPShUOS. In this subject students were given instructions pertaining to investigations and interrogations; procedures which had to be followed in the arrest of prospective border violators and their investigation; procedure in the determination of suspects; arrest of border violators caught red-handed; and rules and procedures which had to be adhered to in individual criminal cases at various levels of border troop units.
 - (4) Fourth subject (Distsiplina chetvertaya) under the title "Study of USSR Criminal Code of Law and Criminal Court Procedures (Izucheniye ugolovnogo i ugolovno-protsessual'nogo kodeksa SSSR) with approximately 12% (200 hours) of course time. The lecturers were the same persons mentioned in subparagraph 14a (3) above. This subject was devoted to the study of criminal code definitions and legal proceedings with emphasis on crime and illegality in border zones. Very often long explanations followed the short legal definitions, and every paragraph of criminal code applicable to the border zones was commented on by the lecturer, Capt. OVCHINNIKOV, who was a graduate of one of the law schools in the USSR.
 - (5) Fifth subject under the title "Organization of Border Troop Service" (Organizatsiya sluzhby v pogranichnykh voyskakh) with 12% (200 hours) of course time. The lecturers included Maj. BT FILIPPOV and two other officers, all of whom were permanent lecturers of MPShUOS. This subject concerned the physical organization of border troop service and defined the duties and responsibilities of border troop personnel from zastava up to detachment.
- b. Military Subjects Group (Tsikl voyennykh distsiplin), composed of 13 subjects and accounting for 25% (approximately 400 hours) of the course time. The subjects in this group were as follows:
- (1) Tactics (Taktika). The lecturers were Col. BT BOBROV, Maj. SYSOYEV, and several others; 140 hours of course time were devoted to this subject, and the program was divided as follows:

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| (a) Company size units | 20 hours |
| (b) Battalion size units | 36 hours |
| (c) Regimental size units | 40 hours |
| (d) Study of tectical operations
in general | 40 hours |

Lectures were based on the new Field Manual - Provisional, edition probably 1948, of which the school had two or three copies.

- (2) Topography (Topografiya). Fifty hours of course time were assigned to this subject. The lecturers were the same persons mentioned in subparagraph 14b (1) above. The instruction in this subject was limited to theoretical explanation and study of the basic rules of surveying. Students were given field instruction twice or three times on how to conduct a survey with a sight ruler and compass; no other surveying instruments were used or described. 25X1
- (3) Soviet Military Science (Sovetskoye voyennoye iskusstvo). Fifty hours of course time were assigned to this subject. The permanent lecturer on this subject was Maj. BT STRAKHOV, and a few lectures were given by Col. BOBROV. The curriculum of this subject included the study of major operations of the Soviet Army in World War II, such as: Moscow, Kursk-Orel, Stalingrad, Minsk, Vistula-Oder, Berlin. All these operations were presented in a very comprehensive way, using as visual aids detailed charts showing the disposition of troops and the operational idea and execution.
- (4) Armored Troops (Brone-tankovyye voyska) with 20 hours of course time assigned to the subject.
- (5) Artillery (Artileriya) with 15 hours of course time assigned to the subject.
- (6) Air Force (Aviyatsiya) with 15 hours of course time assigned to the subject.
- (7) Combat Engineers (Inzhenernaya podgotovka) with 10 hours of course time assigned to the subject.

The lecturers for these last four subjects were mostly permanent professors of the MVD Institute in Moscow.

Subsequent teaching on these subjects was done by the school's associate lecturers, Col. BOBROV and Maj. SYSOYEV, and consisted of elaboration of the basic lectures presented by the other professors. These subjects listed under subparagraphs (4), (5), (6), and (7) directly above covered organization and characteristics of the armored branches, tasks assigned to them in various tactical operations, and the position of these units in an overall disposition of troops in various tactical operations. Special emphasis was placed on the role played by the artillery, which was referred to as the "queen of battle" (Bog Voyny). 25X1

- (8) Chemical Warfare (Khimicheskaya podgotovka) with 10 hours of course time assigned to the subject. The lecturers were Col. BOBROV and Maj. SYSOYEV. The curriculum was limited to a description of existing CW agents, their effects on

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human beings, defense measures, and decontamination means and procedures. [] once the students were taken to attend practical experiments [] at the Central Chemical Training Area (Tsentral'nyy Khimicheskiiy poligon) close to Moscow, where they were also given a lecture on an allegedly new CW agent by the name of Tabun, which was described as a nerve gas, invented by the Germans during World War II [].

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- (9) Nomenclature of Weapons and Equipment and Firing Practice (Ognevaya podgotovka) with 30 hours of course time assigned to the subject. The CO's of student battalions, Lt. Col. TARAN, and Lt. Col. GAVRIL'CHENKO were used as instructors. In addition to a detailed study of the nomenclature of weapons and equipment, actual firing with carbines, PPSH submachine gun, and TT pistol was conducted at the school firing range.
 - (10) Physical Training (Fizicheskaya podgotovka) with 15 hours of course time assigned to the subject. The instructor was Capt. BT STEPANOV.
 - (11) Drill (Stroyevaya podgotovka) with 20 hours of course time assigned to the subject. The CO's of student battalions were the instructors.
 - (12) Signal Service (Svyaz') with 15 hours of course time assigned to the subject. [] Instruction was given on the organization of signal service in tactical operations: offense and defense; description and use of signal means and their characteristics. One lecture was devoted to electronics and description of radiolocators.
 - (13) Army Manuals (Ustavy) with 12 hours of course time assigned to the subject. Instructors: CO's of student battalions.
- c. Social Economic Group (Tsikl sotsial'no-ekonomicheskikh distsiplin) composed of two subjects; 15% (approximately 240 hours) of course time was devoted to the subjects in this group.
- (1) Marx-Lenin Education (Marksistko-Leninskaya podgotovka) with 160 hours of course time assigned to the subject. The lecturers were Col. KORNEYEV, Lt. Col. LAPIN, Capt. ZUBKOV, and one other officer []. The lectures were based on the Short Course of Communist Party History (all 12 chapters) and a study of the basic works of LENIN and STALIN. The lectures on dialectical and historical materialism were given by Prof. ALEKSANDROV, who was a permanent lecturer at the Marx-Lenin Institute in Moscow.
 - (2) Organization of Party - Political Activity within Border Troops (Organizatsiya partiynno-politicheskoy raboty v pogranychnykh voyskakh) with 80 hours of course time assigned to the subject. The lecturer was Lt. Col. IVANOV. Lectures were given on the organization of clubs, Party meetings, unit newspapers, group listening to radio broadcasts, political lectures, and political discussions. [] there was a total of 20 basic means of conducting political activities in border troop units.
15. The training of students at MPSHUOS was composed of the following:
- a. Lectures given by lecturers who were mostly permanent professors at the MGB Institute and other advanced schools in Moscow. The lectures were always attended by the entire class [].

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- b. Following the principal lectures, the individual groups or classes (20 to 22 students) had class work, either on the same day or some other day, under the supervision of the class instructor. Every principal lecturer had several associate lecturers, who were on the staff of the school; they helped the students to work on problems in connection with the various subjects and elaborated on the lectures given by the principal lecturers. The class room work under the supervision of the group instructor was done in two ways: discussion with and examination of students on material presented by the principal lecturer, and supervision of work on written problems prepared individually by students upon request of the lecturer. Lectures and class work were both called "planned training" (planovo-uchebnyye chasy) and six hours each day were devoted to this training.
- c. In addition to the six hours of "planned training", several hours each day were devoted to individual study (samostoyatel'naya podgotovka ili samo-podgotovka). During the first five months in the school there were only four hours of individual training. Later it was raised to six hours daily, thus totaling 12 hours of daily training for every student. Individual study was done in classrooms under the supervision of group seniors (usually the senior student of each group).

16. The daily schedule at MPSHuOS was as follows:

0700	reveille
0700 - 0720	calisthenics
0720 - 0730	bed-making
0730 - 0800	morning toilet
0800 - 0840	breakfast
0900 - 1500	lectures and training
1500 - 1700	dinner and rest
1700 - 2300	individual study (samopodgotovka)
2300 - 2330	supper
2330 - 2400	personal time
2400	taps

When dependent quarters were available in Babushkin, married students were allowed to bring dependents to Babushkin and live together with their families. Married students without dependents in Babushkin and bachelors lived in the School's dormitory. Students living outside the compound were required to arrive at school at reveille and to leave at 2300 hours. They were allowed to go home during the two-hour dinner period. Bachelors and other married students living in the compound were given passes to Babushkin or Moscow on Saturday evenings and Sundays. In addition to normal officer identity cards, each student was issued two passes: one for leaving the School compound and the other authorizing him to be in Babushkin and Moscow. Student details included battalion orderly duty and charge of quarters, and during the second half of the school year officer patrol duty in Moscow and Babushkin on Saturday evenings and Sundays.

17. After completion of the training year students were required to pass the State examination in almost all subjects taught in school. This was done during the month of October. The State Examining Commission (goskomisiya) consisted of lecturers, MPSHuOS instructors, instructors of the Moscow Border Troops Officer Candidate School, and representatives of MGB. President of the goskomisiya was Head of the Educational Department of GUPV Maj. Gen. (general leytenant) BUN'KOV. Student graduates of MPSHuOS were not given diplomas, but the certificate of satisfactory completion of the School's course (with grades received and a written assessment of the officer's character and abilities)

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was attached to the individual's file, which was forwarded to his unit. Assignment of student graduates of MPShUOS was done by GUPV, which usually sent to the School an officer from the Officer Personnel Department, First Directorate, GUPV, to distribute the existing vacancies. Justified requests of students with respect to the desired area of service were granted wherever it was practicable. All this completed, student graduates were given one month of vacation, after which they had to report to their stations.

Enclosures:

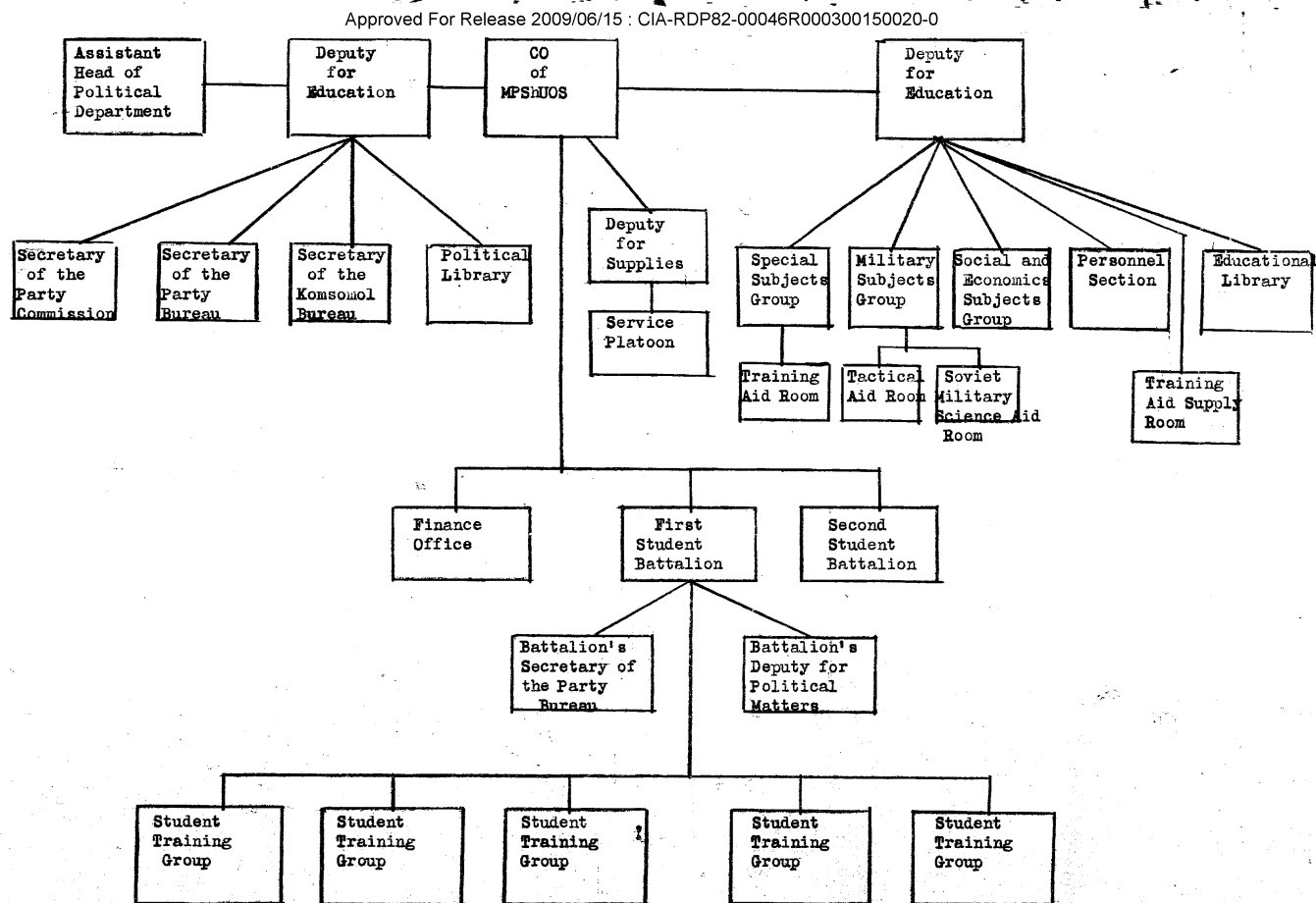
A. Organization Chart of MPShUOS

B. Rough Sketch of MPShUOS and Moscow Border Troop Officer Candidate School 25X1

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Enclosure A: Organizational Chart of MPSHUS in Babushkin

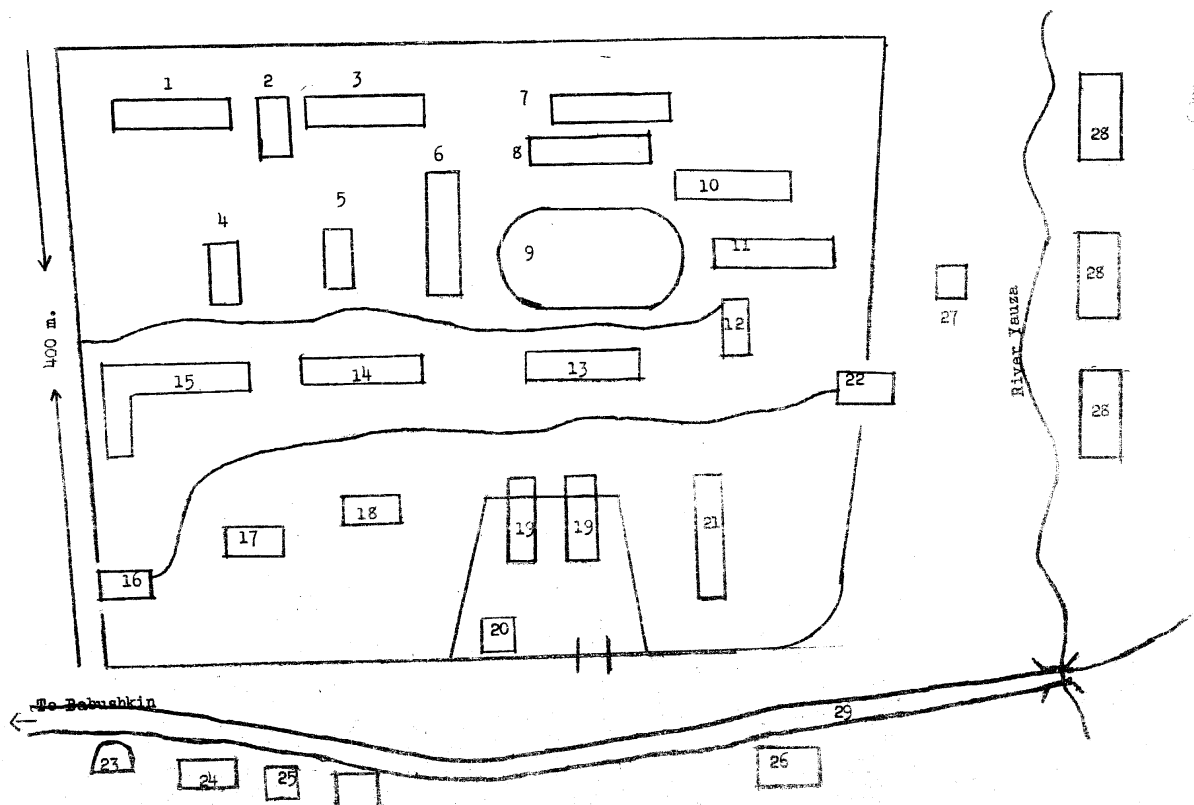


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Enclosure B: Rough Sketch of MPShUOS and Moscow Border Troop Officer Candidate School in Babushkin



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Enclosure B. Rough Sketch of MPShUOS and Moscow
Border Troop Officer Candidate School in Babushkin

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1. Point # 1. Warehouses of OCS
2. Shower Room
3. Warehouses 25X1
4. Boiler Room
5. Soldiers Barracks servicing MPShUOS and OCS
6. POL Dump
7. Garage
8. Soldiers' Barracks of OCS Transportation Company
9. School's Stadium
10. MPShUOS Headquarters Building and Dormitory of Hungarian Officers attending OCS
11. Pistol Firing Range
12. Dormitories of MPShUOS Students
13. Dormitories of OCS students, messhall, Voyentorg for OCS students, barbershop
14. Messhall of MPShUOS students, instructors, and civilians (on duty with MPShUOS)
15. Classrooms of OCS
16. Control and check point
17. Club building
18. Army post office for MPShUOS and OCS
19. Living quarters of MPShUOS staff personnel and staff personnel of OCS
20. Voyentorg for MPShUOS students
21. Classrooms of MPShUOS
22. North Gate (permanent sentry)
23. Bus stop
24. Civilian restaurant
25. Civilian store (Univermag)
26. Nicotine plant
- 27 and 28. Private houses of Babushkin inhabitants
29. Road to Babushkin and to Voroshilov's villa

Notes: The entire area of the MPShUOS and OCS was surrounded by a board fence two meters high. Another two meter fence separated living

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Enclosure B (Cont'd) LEGEND

quarters of MPShUOS and OCS staff personnel from the remaining territory of both schools. Almost all of the buildings were of stone and were two or three stories high. The entire area was surfaced with concrete. The trip to Moscow by car or bus took 45 minutes. The River Yauza was very narrow; the water was shallow and extremely dirty.

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